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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,731	07/31/2003	Takenori Yoshizawa	0717-0513P	9350
	7590 01/05/201 ART KOLASCH & BI	EXAMINER		
PO BOX 747	GH MA 22040 0747	WUJCIAK, ALFRED J		
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3632	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/05/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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mailroom@bskb.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/630,731	YOSHIZAWA, TAKENORI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Alfred Joseph Wujciak III	3632				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address						
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 Dec	ecember 2010.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.					
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closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1.5-9.12.13 and 16-18 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav 5) ⊠ Claim(s) 6-8.13 and 16-18 is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1.5.9 and 12 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)	Δ\	(PTO 412)				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

This is the non-final Office Action for the serial number 10/630,731, DISPLAY SUBSTRATE ACCOMMODATING TRAY AND APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REMOVING THE DISPLAY SUBSTRATE, filed on 7/31/03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent # 4,972,951 to Vartanian.

Vartanian teaches a tray comprising a bottom section (20) supports a display substrate (video tape, column 2, lines 23-27) on at least a portion of a planar top surface (18) of the bottom section in a vicinity of the center of the display substrate, wherein the display substrate contacts at least a portion of the bottom section in the vicinity of the center of the display substrate. The tray includes a frame (16) provided along a periphery of the bottom section and the frame projects to a level higher than a level of the top surface of the bottom section. The tray includes a flange-like engaging section (42) protruding externally from walls of the frame in a substantially horizontal fashion. The frame has a planar top surface and the flange having a wall (between the flange and frame) defining an inner periphery thereof to define a positional relationship (see figure 2). The planar top surface of the frame is parallel to the planar top surface of the bottom section having the display substrate and the wall of the flange-like is

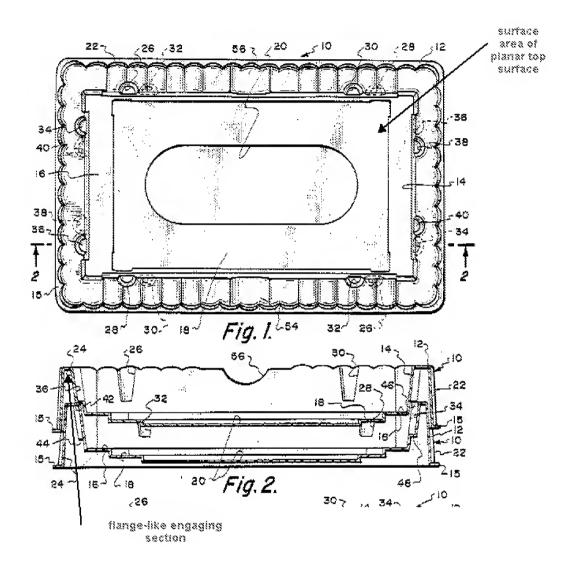
Application/Control Number: 10/630,731

Art Unit: 3632

connected to the planar surface of the frame. The wall of the flange-like projects a level higher than the level of the planar top surface of the frame with respect to the surface of the bottom section. Wherein the portion of the planar top surface supporting the display substrate has a surface area that is at least majority of the surface area of the bottom surface of the display substrate. The flange-like engaging section having a horizontal gap (see diagram below in this office action) below the flange-like engaging section.

Page 3

Vartanian teaches the width of the frame but fails to teach the width of the frame is substantially larger than the distance between the top of the top surface of the frame and the top surface of the bottom section. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the width of the frame to be larger than the distance between the top of the top surface of the frame and the top surface of the bottom section to provide a larger surface area for supporting a smaller size of video tape (column 2, lines 26-27).



Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vartanian in view of Japan Patent #2003-236953 to Nakajima et al.

Vartanian teaches the bottom section and frame are integrally formed but fails to teach the bottom section and frame are formed from a synthetic resin foam material. Nakajima et al. teaches the synthetic resin foam material (10). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Vartanian's bottom section

and frame with synthetic resin foam material as taught by Nakajima et al. to provide insulating layer in the tray (see abstract in Nakajima et al. invention).

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vartanian and in view of US Patent # 6,116,427 to Wu et al.

Vartanian teaches a tray comprising a bottom section (20) supports a display substrate (video tape, column 2, lines 23-27) on at least a portion of a planar top surface (18) of the bottom section in a vicinity of the center of the display substrate, wherein the display substrate contacts at least a portion of the bottom section in the vicinity of the center of the display substrate. The tray includes a frame (16) provided along a periphery of the bottom section and the frame projects to a level higher than a level of the top surface of the bottom section. The tray includes a flange-like engaging section (42) protruding externally from walls of the frame in a substantially horizontal fashion. The frame has a planar top surface and the flange having a wall (between the flange and frame) defining an inner periphery thereof to define a positional relationship (see figure 2). The planar top surface of the frame is parallel to the planar top surface of the bottom section having the display substrate and the wall of the flange-like is connected to the planar surface of the frame. The wall of the flange-like projects a level higher than the level of the planar top surface of the frame with respect to the surface of the bottom section.

Vartanian teaches the width of the frame but fails to teach the width of the frame is substantially larger than the distance between the top of the top surface of the frame and the top surface of the bottom section. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at

Application/Control Number: 10/630,731

Art Unit: 3632

the time the invention was made to have modified the width of the frame to be larger than the distance between the top of the top surface of the frame and the top surface of the bottom section to provide a larger surface area for supporting a smaller size of video tape (column 2, lines 26-27).

Page 6

Vartanian teaches the bottom surface but fails to teach the bottom surface having plurality of openings. Wu et al. teaches plurality of openings (321) in the bottom surface. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added plurality of openings in Vartanian bottom surface as taught by Wu et al. to provide viewing of the identification mark on top side of device without removing the upper/stacked tray from the lower tray (column 3, lines 40-43 in Wu et al.'s invention).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vartanian in view of Wu et al. and in further view of Nakajima et al.

Vartanian teaches the bottom section and frame are integrally formed but fails to teach the bottom section and frame are formed from a synthetic resin foam material. Nakajima et al. teaches the synthetic resin foam material (10). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Vartanian's bottom section and frame with synthetic resin foam material as taught by Nakajima et al. to provide insulating layer in the tray (see abstract in Nakajima et al. invention).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6-8, 13 and 16-18 are allowed.

Applicant's arguments filed 11/18/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues the flange-like engaging section in Vartanian's invention can't function as a section to be engaged by a carrying section and it would not be accessible for carrying the display substrate accommodating tray. The examiner disagrees with the applicant because the bottom section below the flange-like engaging section shows opening space which is a gap and it has the ability of allowing the carrying section to engage therein to pick up the display substrate accommodating tray. Also the gap in the flange-like engaging section has the ability to allow the carrying section to move horizontally therein because there is a sufficient space therein.

The applicant argues the flange-like engaging section in Vartanian's invention can't be used for hand to carry/lifting the tray because the opening area is too small for human hand. The examiner disagrees with the applicant because it is well known that there is variety size of human hand (big, medium or small size) and the small hand has the ability of inserting in the small opening space of the flange-like engaging section.

The applicant argues the carrying section cannot access in the opening of Vartanian's flange-like section when the trays are being stacked. The examiner disagrees with the applicant because the carrying section still has the ability of accessing the flange-like section in the bottom tray of stacked tray. Furthermore, the trays in Vartanian's invention is not necessary stacked all the time, they are stacked when not being used.

Art Unit: 3632

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Alfred Joseph Wujciak III whose telephone number is (571) 272-

6827. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Terrell Mckinnon can be reached on 571-272-4797. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Alfred Joseph Wujciak III/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3632

12/29/10

Application/Control Number: 10/630,731

Page 9

Art Unit: 3632